TO VOTE AT AN EARLY DATE.

THIS IS THE DECISION OF THE SENATE STEERING COMMITTEE.

IT MAY OR MAY NOT MEAN ANYTHING-THE "DEBATE" TO CONTINUE FROM TEN TO FIF-TEEN DAYS LONGER-TWO ANTI-

REPEAL SPEECHES YESTERDAY

Washington, Sept. 12.-The time of the Senats ses occupied to-day with the delivery of two more anti-repeal speeches-one of an elaborate and formal seter by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, and the ther incidental and more or less personal in its by Mr. Teller, of Colorado. The letter Senstor will perhaps be recognized as having spoken before in this "debate," but his reappearance in the discussion to-day connot be said to have sur prised anybody. Mr. Teller got into a rather pointed colloquy with Mr. Hawley over the reported designation by the Connecticut Senator in recent interview of the opponents of repeal as silver lunatics," and some warmth of feeling was manifested by both Senators.

Stewart managed to keep off the floor until the last few minutes of the session, and he was mecessfully dissuaded by the promise of an adjournment from more than a passing expression of opposition on the topic then uppermost. resolution of investigation to discover whether any members of the Senate are directors or stock holders in National banks was allowed to go over without prejudice until to-morrow, when the Neweds statesman will have an opportunity to talk morning hour in support of his proposed inquiry. Mr. Mitchell's speech to-day was rigorous criticism of the policy of unconditional repeal, which he declared meant gold mononetallism, and would, in the striking language of the Western mining camp, simply put the gold emply of the world in a big "jackpot" to be cambled for by the leading commercial nations of the world.

The pleasing report was again put in circulation e-day that the Democratic "steering committee" had met and decided to take means to secure vote on the Voorhees bill "at an early date." The time yet to be allowed for "debate" by this latter agreement is fixed at from ten to fifteen days, which would carry the date for the initiation "coercive measures" well into the last week of September. The Democratic managers are hopelessly at odds at present about the expediency of allowing the proposed repeal of the Federal eletion laws to be pushed at this time. The antisilver "converts" from the Southern States in both branches of Congress are extremely anxious, of surse, to divert attention from their present attitude on the silver question, and they regard an old-fashioned partisan contest over the system of Federal supervision of elections as the surest means of placating their constituencies.

The Northern Democratic leaders are fearful of be effect of the passage by the House of the Tucker bill on the fortunes of silver-purchase reseal in the Senate and are anxious to have the Voorliees bill safely on the statute book before any serious attempt is made to destroy the Federal election machinery. The President strongly favors delay in the House with the Tucker meaure, but it is doubtful whether the Administration can control its Southern friends when so tempting an opportunity for making useful political capital at home is offered them. That the Tucker bill, if it reaches the Senate within the next week, will greatly imperil the prospect of the possage of the silver-purchase repeal bill is admitted by the Democratic managers themselves; but so far little disposition has been shown to force the Southern element in the party to forego, even temporarily, its promised revenge on the Federal supervising system.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

MR. MITCHELL, OF OREGON, TALKS AGAINST RE-PEAL, AND MESSES. HAWLEY AND TELLER ENTER INTO SPIRITED DISCUSSION.

Washington, Sept. 12.-Senator Mitchell, of Oregon attention of the Senate to-day ree hours in an elaborate argument against the bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman he got through, there sprung up betw Senators Teller, of Colorado, and Hawley, of Cor ticut, a spirited discussion, into which, finally, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, entered. Then, as the weary of the was late, and Senators were

business was welcomed on all sides.

The Repeal bill was taken up at 12:20, and Mr.
Mitchell addressed the Senate. He said that the fundamental problem to be solved was: "Are we to become a nation of monometallists; and if so, whether gold or silver monometallists?" not be denied that the absolute demonstration of silver, as proposed by the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act of 1890, the perpetuation of the gold standard, and the establishment of a policy that gold and gold alone shall be the sole medium of ultimate red-motion would be completely and absolutely to overturn and destroy the policy of the founders of the clov ernment on that question and consign silver as a money metal to indefinite overthrow. He denied that the Sherman act had been the cause of the The causes leading up to it were, in part, panie. The causes leading up to in this worldwide, and had their origin not in this try, but in speculative dealings between London bakers and the people of South America, which resulted (through the Argentine bankruptcles and the fall of securities), in bringing ruin to the doors of the Barings and other moneyed institutions. The same causes, overtrading and land speculation, later on and during the present year, brought universal bankruptcy to Australia. These great and unexpected shocks to the business world these explosions at the very doors and under the very vaults of the great money brokers of Frgland, by which some of them were engulfed in ruin, had sent a shudder of apprehension throughout the financial world, which caused a sudden rding not alone of gold, but of gold, silver and paper, a general calling in of loans on the part of bankers, a refusal not only to make new loans, but to extend old ones, while general distrust seized every financial community. The Sherman act agon every financial community.

had no more, in his judgment, to do with it than had the man in the moon or the recent fun-tailed comet. On the contrary, but for the fact that the Sherman act had in the past three years added to quicker and been more aggravated than it now was. The fear of tariff revision and of the in-auguration of a free trade policy had also had

much to do with the panic.

Mr. Mitchell devoted some time to showing that it would be impossible to secure international bimetallism, and quoted from the speeches made by the delegates from Great Britain to the Brussels Conference to prove that England was wedded to the gold standard and was not willing to even dis-

Cuss the question of bimetallism.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) declared himself for the pending bill, first, last and always. But there was me general statement which had been iterated and reiterated until he was tired of it; and that was that there was somebody who believed in the total destruction of one-half of the currency of the world. His friend from Oregon (Mr. Mitchell) had alked about the disappearance—the permanent disuse-of silver. There was not a Senator in the chamber who believed that. It was a false statenent. Everybody knew that silver had been used these thousands of years with gold; and it would continue to be so used; and of that all Senators were favor. Everybody knew that, although Great Britain was the champion monometallist nation, the In their pockets than the people of the United States did. He added: "The Senator from Oregon quotes from Mr. Blaine and other distinguished me eulogy of silver money. That is all true. I scree with all that they say on that subject. But when it came to voting specifically, Mr. Blaine had When the Bland bill was brought up it was a bill for the free coinage of silver. Allison moved what was known as the BlandAllison bill-providing for the colnage of two miliion silver dollars a month, and Mr. Blaine voted
for it. That was no free colnage. And then Mr.
Blaine afterward moved to amend by making 425
srains to the dollar."
Mr. Mitchell-That was free colnage.
Mr. Hawley-It did not say a word about free

body is in favor of using silver. Nobody denies that everybody is in favor of using silver in some capacity. The Senator cites the fact that Great Britain has got a quantity of silver money—a quantity of silver as subsidiary money. Nobody expects that you propose absolutely to stop the use of silver. You will permit it to be used as a subsidiary coin. The biggest dolt knows that you could not do without silver coins. But the demand is that silver shall be used on an equality with gold. (To Mr. Hawley.) Does the Senator believe in that? Bimetallism means the use of the two metals as standard money, as legal-tender money. The Senator may get "tired"; and he will have a chance of getting exceedingly weary before he gets through with this debate, if that is what will make him weary. This is a fight for the preservation of silver as money among the nations of the earth.

Mr. Hawley replied to Mr. Teller. If he believed as that Senator did, that Congress was about to commit a great blunder and crime, and to persist in it, he should be perhaps as excited and as angry as the Senator was. If, however, after one or two or three or four months, it should appear that the repeal of the Sherman law was going to desolate the West and the Government, it would be quite competent for Congress to modify its action, and it would be very likely to do so.

Mr. Stewart then got into the discussion, and was entering into a long argument when he was appealed to by Mr. Butier (Dem. S. C.) to yield to a

entering into a long argument when he was appealed to by Mr. Butler (Dem. S. C.) to yield to a motion to go into executive business. He did so, and after a short executive session the Senate, at 5:15, adjourned until to-morrow.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

LAW URGED.

NEW HOUSE BILLS RELATING TO PENSIONS TROUBLES OF THE MEMBERS' CLERKS-A DANGER OF CHEAP SILVER-THE

GEARY LAW. Washington, Sept. 12.-The Clerk and Postmaste of the House of Representatives are not the only officials whose labors are increased by the presence of the hosts of clerks to the members of the House which are a new feature of Congressional life this session. They have made all sorts of demands upon the Speaker and doorkeeper for accommodati

and facilities for doing their work, and these officials have been put to their wits' end to arrang matters satisfactorily. It cannot be said, either, that the arrangements are satisfactory to the clerks, for almost everything they asked has been They wanted, first, the privilege of the floor, the same as the committee clerks, then they asked that one of the large public galleries be set aside for their accommodation wher not on the floor. But both these requests were refused necessarily. The addition of 325 persons the list of those having the privilege of the floor would have fairly driven the members out of their

Besides the bills relating to pensions heretofore mentioned, the following House bills have been referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions for consideration. The first meeting of the committee during this Congress will be held this week

By Mr. Bailey-To strike from the rolls the names of all pensioners in receipt of an income of \$600 ; year or possessed of property valued at \$5,000. Covert-Fixing the pension for loss of entire leg or arm at \$60 a month; for loss of leg or

arm above knee or elbow joint at \$55 a month; loss of hand or foot at \$60 a month, total disability having been produced thereby. By Mr. Snodgrass-Providing that the pension of all pensioners who are inmates of soldiers' homes

shall cease so long as they shall remain inmates of uch homes. By Mr. Caruth-That no pensioner in the service

of the United States shall be entitled to draw a pension for any period of time during which he is or shall be entitled to the full pay or salary which an able-bodied person discharging like duties to the Government is allowed by law. Mr. Pickler-Granting a service pension to

persons serving in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the War of the He bellion at the rate of 1 cent a month for each day of service; also making \$6 a month the minimum rate of pensions.

A colored man to a white man's country white man to a colored man's country-C. H. J. Taylor nominated for Minister to Bolivia and Harry M. Smythe Minister to Hayti. Mr. Taylor was formerly of South Carolina, and went to Kansas City twelve years ago. He succeeds Frederick J. t, formerly managing editor of "The Seattle Post-Intelligencer," who was sent to Bolivia about a year ago. Mr. Smythe is editor of a news-paper in Tazewell County, Virginia. Mr. Taylor was a Republican up to within a short time of Mr. Cleveland's first election. He was appointed Minis-ter to Liberia by Mr. Cleveland and remained about a year. Upon his return he denounced the Liberia colonization schemes.

E. H. Plumacher, United States Consul at Mara caibo, evidently thinks the low price bullion abroad will allow counterfeiters to coin spurious silver mency of full weight and flood the United States with it. To prevent this end he has sent interesting report to the Stat

the experience of Venezuela.
"At this moment," he says, "when the silver question is attracting universal attention, it may interest the Department to know that for some time past large quantities of Venezuelan silver coins time past large quantities of venezuean saver coins have been imported into this country, which have now been discovered to be of surreptitious coinage, not authorized by the Government.

"Since 1886 the importation of foreign silver of all nationalities has been prohibited, but all classes of gold colors and Venezueign gives have auti-

of gold coins and Venezueian silver have until now been allowed free entry, and are constantly being introduced through the custom houses. It appears that parties abroad, taking advantage of the low price of silver builion, have coined hundreds of thousands of dollars in Venezuelan silver, the coins being exact fac-similes of those authorized by the Government and containing an equal, or, as it is said, even a greater amount of pure silver, which if true would give the surreptitious coins a greater intrinsic value than the legitimate ones.

The Government has acted promptly in the matter, and has issued a decree prohibiting the importation from abroad, except by the Government, of Venezuelan silver coins, and declaring them contraband should efforts be made to introduce This will put a stop to the business through the custom houses, but large amounts will no doubt continue to be successfully smuggled.

"It is a striking commentary upon the situation that such a speculation is possible, producing, it is said, nearly 40 per cent profit, although it is freely admitted that the surreptitious coins are in all respects equal to those authorized by law."

In reply to a Senate resolution of September 7 directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform that body to what extent the appropriations here-tofore made for the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion acts have been expended, and what portions are now available, and whether in his opinion Exclusion acts have been tions are now available, and whether in his opinion it is necessary that a further appropriation be made by Congress in order to carry out the law, and if so, how much, the Secretary to-day sent his reply, inclosing a statement showing the amounts appropriated and expended since 1889. It was shown that the balance available on September 7 for the current year amounted 30 463,502 13, which includes the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the heat fixed year, \$20,692 33. It is estimated that \$38,000 will be required to pay the salaries and necessary expenses of the officers regularly employed to enforce the Exclusion acts for the remainder of the current year, leaving an estimated balance available for the deportation of Chinese found to be unlawfully in the United States of \$25,502. It appears by the census reports of 1890 that the Chinese population of the United States in that year was population of the United States in that year was population of the United States in that year was 105,453. Of this number \$3,457 were in the Pacific States and Territories. The number who registered under the act of May 5, 1852 was 13,213, leaving \$3,445 who falled to avail themselves of the privileges of the act. Assuming that about ten per cent of these would be entitled to exemption, the Secretary finds there would still remain about \$5,000 llable to deportation under the law. The lowest cost for transporting Chinamen from San Francisco to Hong Kong is \$25 per capita. Other expenses incident to arrest, trial and inland transportation would also vareage, he says, not less than \$6 per capita. If, therefore, all of those who are not registered should be transported to China, the cost involved would aggregate in round numbers about \$5,000,000. This, the Secretary says, in his opinion, would be a moderate estimate of the number who might be deported during the remainder of the current fixed year, the matter being largely dependent upon the action of the courts. Assuming, however, that the ccurry wo it is necessary that a further appropriation be made

Senor Zeballos, in presenting his credentials to Senor Zebalios, in presenting his credentials to the President to-day as the new Argentine Minister, spoke as follows in regard to the other capacity in which he appeared: "I furthermore hear another let-ter of credence which, with lively satisfaction, I deliver to you in the name of the President of the Argentine Republic. This latter charges deliver to you in the name of the President of the Argentine Republic. This letter charges me with the mission of presenting to you the arguments of my country in the international boundary dispute which for a century and a half has been maintained, in succession, between Spain and Portugal, and between the republics of Argentina and Brazil, as the heirs of their mother countries, in the dominion of the wast territories of South America. These two Republics furnish a high example of good sense and reciprocal friendship in submitting to your wise judgment the settlement of their vexatious differ-

ences, thus protecting, in the name of humanity and civilization, the manifold social interests which demand the preservation of peace between nations."

President Cleveland in his reply said: "The submission to the President of the United States of the dispute so long pending between your country and her great northern neighbor, Brazil, while a proof of gratifying confidence, is also a convincing demonstration of the adv unce of modern sentiment in favor of peaceful and honorable arbitration for the settlement of a class of it remained differences heretofore too often submitted to the cruel and disastrous tribunal of arms."

The Tucker bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws will be reported to the House of Repre sentatives on Thursday, and the debate there This action was determined upon at the meeting Vice-President and Representatives in Congre-Vice-President and Representatives in Congress this morning. The session was comparatively brief, and was devoted largely to a consideration of the report prepared by Mr. Tucker in support of his bill. The majority adopted the report, and would have voted to present it to the House to-day had not the Republican members of the committee, under the lead of Messrs. Johnson, of North Dakota, and Curtis, of New-York, asked to be allowed to present their views simultaneously with those of the majority. Thereupon it was voted to report the bill Thursday, at which time the two reports will be filed.

BUSINESS MEN IN SESSION.

THE REPEAL OF THE SILVER PURCHASE

OMMERCIAL BODIES AND BOARDS OF TRADE REPRESENTED IN CONVENTION.

Washington, Sept. 12.-The convention called by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, consist of delegates appointed by the various americal bodies throughout the country, was called to order at noon to-day by Darwin R. James, Transportation. About 125 delegates were present These were almost evenly divided between the East and West. Mr. James said that the invitato the different commercial bodies and requested them to send representatives for the purpose of discussing the financial and industrial More than 1,300 invitations had been issued, to which at least 300 replies were received. Of these replies only one advocated the continued purchase of silver bullion. The others favored

B. H. Warner, of the Washington Board was made temporary president, and R. Ritchie of Cleveland, was elected temporary secre

When the Committee on Credentials made their report, it was found that 21 States, including District of Columbia, were represented by appointed by 69 organizations.

A permanent organization was effected by elect the following officers: of Missourt; Ryerson Ritchie, of Cleveland; tary of the New-York Board of Trade. One vicepresident from each state was chosen. In taking the chair, ex-Governor Stanard

pressed thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The business men, farmers and mechanics he said, had become satished from the educa tion which they had received in the last the that the National Government had purchased too much silver. This convention had be called to urge upon the United States Senate the necessity for repealing the Sherman act. Committee on Resolutions was an

pointed by the Chair and confirmed by the conven

St. Louis; William E. Gates, Memphis; Lafe Pence, Denver; Darwin R. James, New-York; William C. 'romwell, Buffalo: William R. Tucker, Philadelphia; H. E. Paine, Scranton, John Randolph Tucker, Richmond, Va.; ex-Governor Herbert Ladd, Providence; Andrew J. Coccoran, New-Jersey; J. Randolph Anderson, Savannah; E. D. White. Orleans; Jonathan A. Lane, Boston; Lynde Har-New-Haven: E. O. Stonard, St. Louis

A motion was carried inviting ex-Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado, to occupy one hour in addressing the convention. Upon taking the platform, Mr. Hill was greeted with applause. His speech was an argument for bimetallism. At the close of ex-Senator Hill's address he was

deluged with questions from various delegates as to the causes which have reduced the price of silver and at the same time lowered the price agricultural and manufactured products. Mr. Hill did not believe that the multiplication of laborvalue of commodities. He admitted that the heavy obligations due to England from this country con

Hill, and gave his reasons for urging the repeal of people for the imported article may be a factor Lawrence, Mass., replied at some length to Mr. He characterized the sliver dollar now being coined | tariff, may it not?" asked Mr. Reed. alleled by a bashel containing forty pounds of correct, but he was also clearly of the At the evening session the chairman announced

of Representatives in passing an act in accordance with his recommendation; and we carnestly urge upon the Senate

of Representative in passing an act in accordance with his recommendation and we cannessly orze upon the Senate of the United States the necessity of speedily and un-conditionally concurring in said action. Resolved further. That it is the conviction of the busi-ness organizations, represented by this convention, that any considerable delay on the part of the Senate or any failure by it to repeal the purchasing clause of said law, with plunge the business interests of the country late a more serious crists than that from which they are now becoming

tion that the only action in regard to this matter which distress are due in the main to Democratic threats. It is desirable for Congress to take at this time is the of tariff smashing and the fear and uncertainty speedy and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of said law, leaving for future consideration any further education and deliberation, so that it may proceed with the caution and deliberation which is demanded by the vital importance of the subject to the welfare of the course. try: and to this end this contention recommends the ap-pointment of an expert, non-partisan commission to suggest

the needed fortishtion.

The vote on the resolutions resulted: Ayes, 185;

upon President Cleveland to-morrow and notify him that the convention desired to call upon him A committee of ten was appointed to wait upon Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and present a copy of their reso-

Committee, and present a copy of their reso-lution.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman of the convention, the Washington Board of Trade and the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, an adjournment was taken, with the permanent officers continued and the president authorized to call another meeting when he may deem it proper.

BRIEF SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Washington, Sept. 12.-If the attendance in the House yesterday was a small one, it was smaller to-day. Yesterday there were about 100 members present; to-day not more than fifty stood up when the Speaker's gavel fell, and the Chapiain offered

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for the public printing and binding and for the distribution of public documents. He asked that the committee have leave to report at any time. To the latter part of this request Mr. McMillin (Dem. Tenn.) objected, and the report was ordered printed nd recommitted.

mediate consideration of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of merchandise in bond or duty paid, and which were transported from one port of the United States to another port therein over the territory of the Dominion of Canada by ratificial

viting the House to be present as a body at the peremonies. Mr. Cogswell (Rep., Mass.) thereupon offered a resolution accepting the invitation and providing that at 2 o'clock on September 18 the House would be present as a bedy. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Catchings the House at 12:25 adjourned. THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

ROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS PRESENT THEIR CASE.

INTERESTING SESSION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE-ABLE MEN REPRESENT THIS IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 12.-Wool and woollen manufactures and the tariff thereon were discussed at the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, which lasted nearly seven hours, and was as interesting and suggestive as it was im-These combined industries, which represent invested capital amounting to hundreds millions, and upon which millions persons are dependent for the means of support, had strong and able men to cause, and the arguments and propositions that they advanced were buttressed by facts which cannot be gainsaid; and yet these men were made to feel that their appeals and arguments were addre o a jury, a majority of whose members had already decided to bring in an adverse verdict.

Not all the arguments to-day, however, submitted by the friends and advothe existing tariff. It cates of wholly and peculiarly appropriate under the circumstances that the Ways and Means Committee should temporarily suspend the consideration and contemplation of the appeals and necessities of American producers and the paralyzed and prostrate condition of American industries, in order to listen to the arguments and appeals, and take into consideration the demands of an Austrian subject, who is a manufacturer in his native country, and therefore strongly objects to the that the rates of duty imposed upon the goods manufactures and sends to this country are so high as to restrict his sales him from enjoying the profits which he would be able to obtain if the duties on woollen goods

Austrian Empire at the World's Fair, and the paper which he read this afternoon in support of the proposition that it is the duty of Congress to reduce the tariff rates for the benefit of foreign manufacturers showed that he is a man of great ability and intelligence as well as of shrewdness. He frankly admitted that the average wages paid in manufacturing industries in Europe and that wages are lower in Austria than in any the productiveness of the labor, hand for hand, is nearly equal in the two countries, whatever advantage there is being in favor of the United States. This admission from a foreign manufacturer, who is thoroughly informed in regard to the industrial ure of leather over all other countries except Cancapacity and conditions of American labor as well ada, by having extensive areas of hemiock forest as that of Europe, and who has evidently been a most thorough student and careful and intelligent ob- the manufacturing industries of the Unit erver, must have been the reverse of gratifying to Chairman Wilson and his free-trade colleagues, industries in Europe, from twice who have been earnestly trying, ever since hearings began, to maintain the proposition that the Ameriartisan or operative can and does turn out enough more of the products of labor in a given | machinery used is of equal capacity. than can or does the European artisan or operative to make good the difference in wages, the labor cost of production of any article is about the same in the United States that it is in Europe. In fact Latzko's statements, as a whole, were more been expected, and in that regard they been distinctly unsatisfactory to the Democratic members of the committee, who did not receive

have felt to be due from their foreign ally. Mr. Latzko submitted some interesting figures in regard to the cost of production of certain grades of worsted cloths in Austria and the United States respectively, one of which he said could now be laid down in New-York at \$2.79 a yard, and, in case the duty should be repealed and the ad valorem duty reduced to To per cent ad valorem, at \$2.06 a yard. The latter sum, according to his computations and estimates, would exceed by 43 cents yard the cost of manufacturing the same kind and quality of cloth in the United States, if wool should be admitted free of duty.

'Hut you could not then profitably compete with the American manufacturer, could you?" asked Mr.

"Well, the reduction would help our trade, A certain number of people will always buy imported stitute a more or less steady drain upon the gold articles even when they can obtain goods of domestic manufacture equally good in quality, ap-

After some general discussion H K. Slayton, or pearance and every other respect. which should be considered in the framing of a

He considered the annual gold production | his own business would be benefited and the imof \$50,000,000 as amply sufficient to supply our cur- portations of goods from Austria into the United rency requirements upon a single standard basis. States vastly increased by the reduction of duties that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report.

members of the committee, although disappointed in some degree in Mr. Latzko's arguments, listened The preamble reported by the committee recited with attention, and none of them offered the sugsome times rather offensively, made to American and expresses the belief that these money, industrial troubles are traceable to the continued purchase of silver buillon. The committee offered purchase of silver buillon. The committee offered duties and a continuance of the injurious agitation duties agitation dut Resolved. That we heartily commend and indorse the which has caused and is causing so much distress President's messare, and the decisive action of the House throughout the country. Not one of them opened his mouth to suggest or hint, when Mr. was so eloquently pleading for a reduction of duties for the benefit of American consumers, that his arguments and appeals were inspired by or in the least degree tinctured with selfish motives or con-

> Mr. Latzko's statement was undoubtedly a however, to the Democratic members, who must have become weary of hearing manufacturers, workingmen and producers of all classes unantmously declare that the existing depression and ssive and invincible as it was gloomy and threatening. Three-fourths of the woollen mills are closed; tens of thousands of industrious and honest working men and women are idle, with little or no prospect of employment before winter over-takes them and their families; the wages of a large proportion of those who are still working have been reduced outright, or by the shortening of the time employed; wool is a drug in the market, because manufacturers cannot obtain orders for goods. Moreover, it was declared to-day that the pools, Moreover, it was declared to-nay that the published reports of a revival of industry are de-ceptive and misleading, and that the condition of affairs is worse to-day than it was a month ago, and that it is steadily growing worse from day

to day. Every manufacturer of woollen goods who spoke to-day strongly opposed the repeal of the duties on wool, declaring that it would be ruinous to the wool-growers and flock-owners of the United States. and of no benefit to American manufacturers or consumers, even if it should not ultimately do them harm. The same position was taken by Mr. Justice, of Philadelphia, as the representative of the wool-growers and wool dealers, and by Secretary Clark, of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, an organization which is composed of men engaged in a great number and variety of manufacturing industries. The association represents a total capital of hundreds of millions of dollars, employing several hundred thousand persons, many thousands of whom are now idle, while thousands more are working for reduced wages or on short time. Mr. Clark contended, as nearly every other man who has appeared before the committee has done, that the existing commercial and industrial depression is due mainly to the Democratic threats of tariffmore general and severe than is generally known or believed, and declared that not one in 100 of the United States to another port therein over the territory of the Dominion of Canada by railread route or partly by railroad and partly by water routes, during the fiscal year ending June 16, 1825.

Mr. Geary (Dem., Cal.) objected and the resolution was referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the chalirman of the committee having in charge the conducting of the centennial celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol increase.

And that down to near the end of last year the country was in a more prospectors condition than ever before. The law had benefited commerce and producers alike, and that it had not raised a China condition of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol increase. by the fact that there had been a large increase of the importations of dutiable goods, including wool and wooliens, as well as cotton fabrics, iron and

observation and knowledge extended, all

Where the Money Goes.

Of every five dollars which the average laboring man receives, from three to four are spent for food alone. If therefore there is anything which should interest the workingman's wife it is that which will give more food and better food for her money. The housekeeper who uses

Ottolene

ing and better health in her family, her husband will get more strength and the children more nourishment, while the well-known trouble, often called "richness", which comes from lard will be unknown.



Try a pail of Cottolene and see. Beware of imitations. Genuine sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers. Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago. New York Office, Produce Exchange.



manufacturers, with exceedingly few exceptions, are opposed to the repeal of the duties on so-called raw materials which enter into competition with domestic products, and he believed that freing industry of the United States. of "free raw material," and wanted to know why hides should be free and wool dutiable. He also called attention to the fact that large quantities compared with the exports of woolien goods. tered for the hides, while sheep are talsed for , which are not produced in this country This statement is supported by the experien

Steele, of Philadelphia, who removed his worsted works to Europe after the revision of th tariff in 1883 and again returned to the United States after the enectment of the law of 1890. He emr greater than that of the same hand working in

North, secretary of the National Ax-Wool Manufacturers, read a carefully atement, some of the salient points of as follows: threats of hostile tariff legislation, r cent of the woollen and worsted ma-

novel. No change made in the woollen tariff of become operative before January 1, 1855. The not of capital invested in woollen manufacty industries in the United States exceeds to 1850 and the industry furnishes employed more than 200,000 persons, using over 1850,000,000, of every grade and worth over \$250,000,000, of every grade and the find worth over \$250,000,000, of every grade and the find worth over \$250,000,000, of every grade and the find worth over \$250,000,000, of every grade and the find that the recent proposed long of the wool schedule were faulty, and the tions, if made, would have caused widespread the States in the Capital in the same over before forced upon any country. He nided that it was a fundamental mistake same that by repealing the duties on wool he specific duties on woollen goods the American manufacturer would be placed in the same that he occupies at present. Even with free manufacturer will be handled to the extent of 125 per cent in the cost of the cost of the cost of the first of the swell, in and of itself, be a most radiction are and will involve a great loss to every-concerned, from the specific duties contain element of safety, particularly on the grades of goods. The repeal of these well, in and of itself, be a most radiction are and will involve a great loss to every-concerned, from the grower of the wool is raw materials. The specific duties contain merchant who distributes the goods. North then, as the representative of the facturers' Association, contended for uniform diaren rates of duty of 60 per cent on woollen goods, and by retail merchant who distributes the goods. North then as the representative of the facturers' Association, contended for uniform diaren rates of duty of 60 per cent on woollen goods, and by each of the contained of to the retail merchant who distributes the goods.

Mr. North then, as the representative of the
Manufacturers' Association, contended for uniform
ad valorem rates of dity of 60 per cent on woollen
clothing, 50 per cent on other woollen goods, and to
per cent on yarns, but he remarked that many of
the manufacturers regarded these rates as inadequate and had given their reasons in letters to
him which he would file with the committee. The
rates mentioned were not suggested as a compromise, but as the lowest that the American fiustry would bear. Even with a rate of 50 per
cent it would be impossible to manufacture many
varieties of woollen goods now produced in the
United States, except by a very radical reduction
of wages. Indeed, wage reductions would be required all along the lines, the responsibility for
which the Lillel Congress must necept. The reduction suggested would amount to nearly 50 per
cent, and, in order to prevent any loss of revenue,
importations must be doubled, and that would result
in a corresponding curtainment of domestic production, which would mean diminished employment
and diminished capacity for consumption by our

cent, and, in order to prevent any loss of revenue importations must be donbled, and that would result in a corresponding curtailment of domestic production, which would mean diminished employment and diminished capacity for consumption by our people. Mr. North contended that a duty of 50 per cent to-day is not a higher rate than was 25 per cent in 1867, this being true mainly on account of the decline in values since that time. He also the vited consideration of the fact that the duty of 50 per cent would be levied upon the foreign value of the goods imported, which would be equivalent to only 25 per cent upon the home market value. The manufacturers are most reluctant to see specific rates abandoned, and they plead for the maintenance in full force of the provisions of the asiministrative act of 1896.

Wages in the woollen industry are about 100 per cent higher in the United States than in Great Britain, and the same or a greater disparity exists in other items in the cost of production, such as cost of administration, capital, taxes, mill plant, and in partly manufactured supplies which are dutiable when imported. The manufactured products, and they maintain that it is just as important that yarns from the wool up shall be manufactured in itself under the production of a partly manufactured products, and they maintain that it is that cloths shall be woren here. Chairman Wilson and Mr. Turner were curious to know whether the use of shoody in the manufacture of woollen goods is increasing, and Mr. North ewas followed by Mr. Whitman, of Massachusetts, who declared that the reductions which he understood it was proposed to make would render the property occupied by the woollen manufacturity is not owned and controlled by a few wealthy "robber barons." as seems to be generally believed but is owned by a multitude of persons, most of whom are in moderate circumstances. They are importations, to prevent any loss of revenue, the owners of a few shares each, and a large proportion of the capital employed is borrowed

cause a sharp advance in the prices of foreign goods.

Mr. Whitman gave an exceedingly interesting account of the means by which he obtained a correct comparative statement of wages and productiveness of wages in the woollen concern of which he is the treasurer; in the woollen mills of Bradford, England; in a woollen mill in France and one in Belgium. This statement, which he had caused to be prepared at the cost of a good deal of time and labor, not for publication, but in order to find out why goods could not be produced as cheaply in Mussachusetts as in Europe, showed that average the average wages paid in France and Belgium, and the average wages paid in France and Belgium, and that the productiveness of the labor in Massachusetts and the European countries mentioned was equal. The investigations upon which the statement was based were made by a graduate of the Danville, Ky., Sept. 12.—Judge Sautley, in his

THE NEW LAMP-THE "MILLER"

cives the most light, is absolutely safe, so easy to light, to wick, to adjust the wick, that it is a delight to use. Every lamp warranted. Better than gas for a readjust light. We are the largest Manu facturers of langes in the United States, Established 1844. Edward Miller 28. Co., 10 and 12 College Place, N. Y. Near "L" read-otheres. Park Pluce Dusave. Batclaystal in Boston at 63 Pearlost, Factories at Medicon, Counter "Ask dealers for the "Miller." Send for circular.

DEMINGTON'O BICYCLES

Highest grade Amy tire, height, weight, Agents for New York City, HARTLEY & GRASHAM, 345 Broadway, Uptown Branch, 1788 Broadway.

Don't Hesitate.

You know the old saying, " he who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, don't hesitate to say you want "C-A-R-T.E.R'S"-don't hesitate to see that you get "C-A-R-T-E-Il'S," and don't hesitate to refuse anything offered to you as "same as " C.A.R.T.E.R'S " or " just as good as 'C.A.R.T.E.R'S.'" THEY NEVER FAIL DON'S HESITATE to demand the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

Boston Institute of Technology whom Mr. Whitman employed for that purpose, and who spent six months in the Massachusetts mills studying the subject in all its details before he went to Europe to pursue the investigations Mr. Whitman also did the committee a real service when, with the assistance of Mr. North, he clearly showed that the census reports, which purport to show the relation of labor cost to total cost of production in manufacturing industries, are misleading because of the manner in which the figures are presented, and therefore that the reports cannot be accepted as a safe guide.

wool mart of the world it the duties should be removed.

"Yes." replied Mr. Justice, "and I will tell you why. Great Britain owns many ships and she pays them heavy subsidies in order to protect and extend her commerce."

Mr. Wilson hastily said that he did not care to discuss that subject at present. Before Mr. Justice sat down, nearly every Democratic member catechized him. He bore the cross-examination with fortitude and unfalling good humor, and he came off with flying colors from every encounter in which the eager Free Traders persuaded or provoked him to engage.

came off with flying colors from every encounter in which the eager Free Traders persuaded or provoked him to engage.

H. L. James, of Rockville, Conn., said that the depression and distress in the woollen goods industry are steadily growing worse. In Rockville every mill is idle, and that means that the entire working population of that place is also idle. The mill in which he is interested was established in 1831, and never suspended operations before except in 1837 and 1837, Orders had fallen off about 75 per cent, and those on hand will not keep the mill running more than six weeks, at the end of which a long period of enforced idleness must be sin unless the axitation of the tariff shall cease.

Louis Windmuller, a Chicago importer, gave the committee the benefit of his ideas about tariff revision. Of course he advocated "free raw material" and heavy reductions in duties all along the line. Woollen goods he thought, should be dutiable at an ad valorem rate of 35 per cent.

The representatives of the glass industries will have a hearing to-morrow.

THE CHARLESTON MAY BE ORDERED TO

Washington, Sept. 12.-In the absence of definite official advices as to the Brazilian situation the State Department and Navy Department are acting on press reports concerning the The Navy Department has given up hope of

hearing from the United States cruiser Charleston at Rio, and, acting in the belief that the vessel proceeded direct to Montevideo from the Barbados, a cable message has been sent to the former place addressed to the Charleston's commander di-tecting him to report his arrival by telegraph and wait orders. This action has been taken in anticipation of serious results from the Brazilian revo-lution, and if the vessel should arrive at Monte-vides within a day or two it is likely that she will be ordered to proceed directly to Rio, a distance of about a thousand miles.

A CURIOUS PHASE OF EXTRADITION LAW. Washington, Sept. 12.-A curious fact has devel-

oped in connection with the arrest yesterday in New-York, at the request of the Navy Department, of American sailors charged with desertion from the United States cruiser Chicago, in England. An effort was made to secure the arrest of the deserters while they were in England, but the State Department ascertained that, while the extradition laws included deserters from merchant vessels, it did not avail in the case of deserters from men-ofwar, and the Navy Department was compelled to

Danville, Ky., Sept. 12.-Judge Sautley, in his structions to the Grand Jury yesterday, charged that the playing of progressive euchre in parlors for prizes is one of the worst forms of gambling, and told the jury to spare no man nor woman in their investigations.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE LINES Sfecial trains leave New-York, Chambers-st., 10:14 a. m., Sept. 20 and 30. Rate, 518. Tickets good tendays, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falla.